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HOW IT MAY BE TAUGHT.

Some time ago it fell in the line of my duties to give instruction in English Literature to a class of bright intelligent boys, on an average not more than fifteen years of age. My time was so divided, that I could give them but one lesson, of an hour in duration, each week. They had no text-books; nor did I desire them to get one, as, all things considered, I knew of nothing in book-form that would suit their case. So I at once resolved to perform together the functions of text-book and teacher. Each student was ordered to procure a little blank book. About the middle of September I gave my first lesson, or rather, lecture. Before commencing my discourse, each pupil noted down in his book—from my dictation—four or five of the principal dates connected with the history of our English tongue. A few brief explanations were also added to the dates. All this occupied about five minutes. The pupils were then instructed to have a sheet of loose paper at hand, and jot down any interesting point or date during the remainder of the lesson, which was continued as a lecture, or conversa-

tion. About five minutes before the lecture was up, I stopped, and began to question on the principal matters spoken of—names, dates, &c. The history of our language was compressed into that first hour's work.

The second lesson brought me to our famous authors. I began with the grand and saintly old Caedmon. Each lesson embraced two, sometimes three writers. None save master-minds were so much as mentioned. My plan of proceeding was as follows: The pupils carefully noted on their blank-books, the name of the author, date of his death, and the names of one or two of his principal works. This being done, the lesson commenced, and my explanations always included such important points as. 1, a glance at the historical and literary aspect of the times in which the author lived; 2, a short sketch of his career; 3, and a clear, common-sense discussion of the subjects, merits, and value of his chief productions. Beginning with Shakespeare, one short specimen was read as a sample of the style of each writer. None of the higher criticism was attempted—in such a case it would be ridiculous. But the verbal beauties, such as elegant, pithy phrases, or finely turned

sentences, were carefully pointed out. More than this should rarely be attempted with very young students. A grand thought can be easily seen by grow-up people; the boy sees rather its dress—the words that clothe it.

To be brief, my experiment was not without success. By the end of May, every distinguished writer from Caedmon to Longfellow was quite familiar to the fresh minds of those lively boys.

I have hastily drawn a picture of some actual work in the class-room. Should it suggest anything new to others, I shall be pleased—more than satisfied. I trust I shall not be charged with egotism in thus thrusting my humble ideas on public notice. As I aimed to be simple and direct, I have spoken in the first person. My object is to call attention to a most important, but much neglected study, even in schools of a high grade. With Anthony, I can say with truth, my article is "plain and blunt." I have had no time to make use of even "ready made elegancies of diction."

JOHN O'KANE MURRAY.

In National Monthly.



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HONORING A SAVANT.

REMARKS OF JUDGE BACON.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters is certainly not a prophet without honor in his own country. A few days since, on his return from the expedition sent out to New Zealand to observe the transit of Venus, he received a most wonderful ovation at Utica, N. Y. Many distinguished persons were present—so many that it would be insidious to mention any if not all—and throughout the entire occasion was marked by a most thorough appreciation not only of Dr. Peter's personal worth, but of the value he himself has been to science. During the course of his welcoming speech, Hon. Judge Bacon of Utica—a *clarnum and venerable nomen*—spoke as follows:

"Dr. Peters: It has fallen to my lot, through a very unfair advantage taken of my absence one day from the Committee, to be made the organ of the congratulations to be presented to you by this large assemblage of the alumni of Hamilton College, and many others of our fellow-citizens distinguished in public and honored in private life. I need hardly say, however, that aside from the way in which it was done, and the fact that it should have fallen into other hands, the duty is a very pleasant one to discharge. This is the year of commemorations. We have had Concord and Lexington, and soon shall have Bunker Hill and the glorious Fourth, and Saratoga and Yorktown will soon follow, and patriotism will be at fever heat, and bells will ring and gunpowder explode, as is their wont on great festive days. We do not come here, however, with any such noisy demonstrations. Not with soaring banners or roll of drum, not with "sonorous metal-blowing martial sounds" do we greet you. This is a demonstration in honor of science, pure and simple; and although it is true that great victories in the field inspire great enthusiasm, yet it is an old sentiment, so old and hackneyed as makes it almost an offence to quote it, nevertheless, it is also true, that 'peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'

"You have yourself appropriately characterized them in your letter of acceptance by saying that whatever honor may have occurred to our mother College, or our country, 'it was the favor of Heaven, giving bright sky at the right moment.' This was, indeed, most happy, and demanded a grateful acknowledgement. Science has not always been so considerate. She has sometimes, if not ignored, yet practically set aside a higher agency, like the illustrious La Place, dispensing with Diety until some contingency quite doubtful might seem to warrant introduction into the order of things. True science, while it is bold, aspiring and adventurous, is at the same time modest and self-abnegating, and recognizes promptly and gratefully the manifestation of Divine intelligence and power.

The conclusion of Judge Bacon's address was greeted with most hearty applause, after which Dr. Peters replied. As his responsive speech contains several facts in relation to the Expedition new to us all, we give them nearly in full.

"The selected corps of officers who accompanied us provided every facility which zeal and watchfulness could provide. Not one of the 30 boxes of instruments was lost; and on our arrival at Block Harbor not a single instrument was broken. Much credit is due our able assistant, Lieut. Bass, who immediately established a station. We procured teams and set out for the interior. After a tedious journey we arrived safely at Queenstown, and with much anxiety proceeded to open our boxes and erect our observatory. Nothing was damaged, and after two weeks everything was properly established. Among other things we raised a pole 40 feet high, and set flying the Stars and Stripes. I cannot in this connection extend too much praise to my assistant, who was zealous and efficient. In the two great objects of our expedition, as you already know, we were successful. We have not only succeeded, but the problem of the parallax is already well nigh settled. [Applause.] We found great difficulties in our way, but overcame them. Our apparatus was different from that of any other nation represented. We threw the light by means of a lens 40 feet to a house of observation. Our instruments were examined with great curiosity by the members of the French expedition at Canton, and there was much wonder that the Americans alone had succeeded. Some thought the report of our success a "Yankee trick" but they were undeceived. The chief of the English party acknowledged that our instruments were the best in use. Later we met the whole of the French party, who were unsuccessful, and our instruments were highly commended. A Russian observer said that his apparatus would not compare with ours. On our in-

struments much will depend in the final conclusion of the problem. Much of its efficiency is due to the labors of Prof. Henry Draper, of New York. But it is a pleasure to learn that no party failed in the observations. Therefore, it is with great pride that men of science can regard the results of the expedition. The speaker had promised the people of New Zealand to recognize their uniform kindness. All classes, from the government and local officials to the private citizens, were zealous in their kind attentions. They provided every facility of transportation and telegraph. The speaker closed with a recognition of obligation to Divine aid, and an eloquent allusion to the imperishable nature of true scientific achievement."

After the speech of Dr. Peters, he was presented by Mr. Johnson with a beautiful chronometer of London manufacture, and valued at \$400. Judge Bacon, as chairman, then called upon Chancellor J. S. L. Pruyn, of Albany, to address the assembly. This he did in his usual felicitous manner, stating, among other eloquent periods, that not only Hamilton College, but the city of Utica, the county of Oneida, and the whole civilized world should be and was proud of Dr. Peters' achievements. As an American, he was proud of the results achieved by Dr. Peters, as any alumnus of the College could be. So long as men honor the labors of earnest students, so long will Dr. Peters and Hamilton College be honored. Senator Kernan, next summoned by the Chairman, in brief, forcible terms expressed his pride in Dr. Peters' success and his congratulations to the college. Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, President of Hobart College, spoke of the pride which other American colleges took in Dr. Peter's success and in behalf of other colleges congratulated Hamilton. Brief remarks were also made by Judge Ward Hunt, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica; President Brown; Professor Wells, of Union College; Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Utica; Superintendent Gray, of the Asylum; Dr. Herrick Johnson, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and Dr. J. H. Hall, of New York.

Altogether, this was, perhaps, one of the most enjoyable occasions that, in Utica, has ever been had. Take the galaxy of distinguished men who participated in it, and the extremely felicitous address of the chairman, Judge Bacon, it was in all senses of the word, a most distinguished success. As an old resident of Utica merely, and knowing nothing of the affair, save what we have gleaned from the local papers, we must think, that to Judge Bacon, and Mr. E. H. Roberts is due the successful termination of the affair.

REGATTA MATTERS.

It is with great pleasure that we can conscientiously say to the different colleges interested in boating matters, that the citizens of Saratoga have done all they were able to do in the matter of making the regatta pleasant. Being, ourselves, an old resident of Saratoga, we have, consequently, been more in accord with those residents who have endeavored to cater for the benefit of the colleges. And we may say without fear or favor, that never has there been exhibited, not even at Lake Quansynny or at Springfield, such a desire to make it pleasant for those college crews that will this year "dip the oar." Mr. George L. Ames, the President of the "Saratoga Rowing Association," has labored with a personal expenditure of money, conscientiously and heartily in the work of making everything pleasant and agreeable to those of the college crews who are intending to compete in this coming regatta. Mr. James H. Breslin, the urbane proprietor of the GRAND UNION, has, from his own private purse, donated enough to purchase two beautiful silver cups from Tiffany, finished in a most elaborate manner. The citizens of Saratoga also have built, at an expense of \$1,500, a walk to the lake, thus obviating the expense of hack-hire—and Col. D. F. Ritchie, the genial and ever-courteous editor and proprietor of the *Daily Saratogian*, has, through all vicissitudes, steadily advocated the claims of the students to be received with honor and consideration. So everything seems most auspicious. Already a few of the different crews are on the ground. Hamilton, Union, and others. They are practising with a will, and everything promises a most brilliant contest.

"Hartford *Daily Courant*," cried the newsboy at the Hartford depot; "please buy it, sir, last one I've got, half-price, only two cents." The man bought it, and the train sped on. Opening his paper he read, he found it was in reality only half a *Daily Courant*, and the advertising-half at that. Yet the boy was honest, he only asked half-price!

The compositor on a New York daily who set up the "Hen Coop" *Express* for the New York *Express* is equal to the compositor who made "Belgian ponies" wanted at Weehawken," for "Belgian pavers." Another which was simply ridiculous, when "shackmakees" was set up for shoe-makers on a strike. He evidently intended to make Indians out of them.

The School Room.

[This department will be conducted with reference to the practical work and wants of the teacher. Suggestions and information will be found pertaining to management, studies, government, methods of teaching, waking up mind, general culture and examinations. Dialogues and recitations (mainly original) will be presented, suitable for recitations, etc. We invite every practical teacher to contribute to render this department useful in the highest degree possible to the toilers in the school-room.]

THE TRAVELERS

[FOR FOUR BOYS.]

(This dialogue is a combination of two old pieces—thus adapting them for colloquial purposes. In its present shape it is capable of producing the heartiest pleasure to an audience. The leading characters are the Irishman and the farmer. The lecturer should wear green spectacles; the Irishman a narrow brimmed beaver well battered on each side; the farmer a long blouse and straw hat, and carry a long whip; the dress of the son should be about the same as his father.)

Trav. Lec.—(Walking along and looking from side to side)—I say my friend I have lost my way. Can you show me the right road to New York?

O'Cal.—Show you the road? Aye by my faith and troth that I can, and that I will if it was to the world's end, and farther too. O'Callaghan's own self shall show you, and then you can't miss it anyhow.

Trav. Lec.—I would not give you so much trouble as that, Mr. O'Callaghan.

O'Cal.—It's never a trouble for an Irishman to show the way to a fine gentleman like yourself your honor.

Trav. Lec.—And where are you bound for?

O'Cal.—To — your honor, for it's to-morrow that Judy O'Flanigan, will be married to Pat Ryan, and Pat is my own foster brother, because you see we had but one nurse between us, and that was my own mother. But she died one day 'the Lord rest her swate soul' and left me an orphan, and my father married again, and his new wife did nothing but, bate me from morning till night. Och the woman's heart was as hard as a hailstone!

T. Sec.—But what reason could she have for treating you so unmercifully Mr. O'Callaghan?

O'Cal.—Oh, your honor there are always reasons as plenty as pratees for being hard-hearted. I was no bigger than a dumpling at the time and could not help myself, and me father did not care to help me, and so I hopped away from old nick's darling, and here I am, alive and laping and going to see Pat married.

And faith to do him justice, he's as honest a lad as any within two miles of us. Och, I love Pat and all his family, aye, by my soul I do, every mother's son of them.

T. Sec.—You don't mind these rough roads a bit, I see.

O'Cal.—Aye, that I don't. Och, by the powers the time has been when the O'Callaghans rode in as fine a coach as any in Jersey, but 'tis no matter, not a single copper belongs to the family, none at all at all.

T. Sec.—And what sort of a bride will Pat Ryan have?

O'Cal.—Oh by my shoul, she's a nate article entirely she is, and she will be rigged out as gay as a lark. Because why. The folks where she has been living, have given Judy a good cow, and ten dollars in money. And Pat himself has a nice little house, and as comely a room as you'd wish to see, and a nice ladder to go up into the garret; and it's all nate and complete. And even a pen to put a pig into.

Trav. Lec. But what road is this?

(*"Haw, buck there, haw, I tell ye,"* heard in the distance.)

O'Cal.—And sure, your honor, that is the straight road to New York. And there comes a farmer with a load for the market, and a-going to the same place, (*who, haw here: why don't ye haw when I tell ye,*) and so you'll be sure of your way.

Trav. Lec.—There, Mr. O'Callaghan, (giving him money,) take that for your trouble, and I hope you'll have a merry time at the wedding. (*Haw now, can't ye.*)

O'Cal.—Good luck to your honor. I'll drink to your honor's health, and may the Blessed Virgin bless you and yours as long as grass grows and water runs. (Exit, (Who—haw—who—haw.) [Enter Farmer.]

Farmer.—How de do? How de do, stranger?

Trav. Lec.—Very well, I thank you. And how are you?

Farmer.—Oh, me and my John are about middlin'—'bout middlin'. We've got the old mare and the oxen hitched up to a thundering big load of hay, I can tell you. And where are you a-travelling to, if I may be so bold?

Trav. Lec.—I am on my way to the city, to deliver a lecture on Astronomy.

Farmer.—Astronomy! what is the good of lecturing on that, I'd like to know?

Trav. Lec.—It gives one information concerning sublime and wonderful things; about the distant planets, and the still more distant stars.

Farmer. I want to know what under heaven there is so dreadful in them that you make such a fuss and talk about

them. They are all plain enough. I don't see (turning around) anything so 'markable in creation. I find more profit in contriving how to fat my pork and beef in one year than in thinking about creation. (Looking quickly around. Look out there, John, don't let that off and hook the old mare.

Trav. Lec.—Those employments are indeed necessary and truly commendable, yet there are many superior pleasures which demand our admiration.

Farmer.—Oh, I see. You are one of those college-larn't chaps, ain't you? I thought some time I'd like to 'spite awhile with one of you young fellows, some time. Pray now let a body hear what some of them things in Astronomy are that are so remarkable.

Trav. Lec. Why, I think the order of the solar system, the regularity with which the planets move around the sun, their center, the motion of the earth, which occasion the pleasing variety of the seasons, are delightful to contemplate.

Farmer.—'Pon my soul you colleges do get up something, don't they? Do you mean that this great masterly world ever moves, or what the plague do you mean?

Trav. Lec.—Why certainly. I refer to the diurnal and annual motions of the earth.

Farmer.—What on earth do you mean by your luduinal motions. That's something new.

Lec.—I mean revolving on its own axis from west to east in twenty-four hours.

Farmer.—What do you say? This great world turns over every day? And nobody knows nothing about it? If this world turns over, what's the reason my pond down there in the meadow never got upstot, and all the water spilled out long ago? Do you think my farm ever turns over?

Lec.—Your farm being connected with the rest of the globe, undoubtedly turns over with it.

Farmer.—What do you say? All the world turns over, and my farm turns over, too? (Takes off his hat and scratches his head.) Though perhaps my farm being about in the middle here, would not be affected so much. But what if anybody should get close to the edge, and it should get to whirling and whirling. I guess it would make their hair whistle, and like enough it would throw them off.

Lec.—I don't know what you mean by the edge. This world is round like an orange.

Farmer.—Why, you talk more and more like a crazy man. What! this world round! Why, it is as flat as a pancake.

Lec.—The greatest philosophers give it as their opinion, that it is round.

Farmer.—What do you think I care what your bolosophers say, when I know it tain't so, and any half-witted fellow would know better?

Lec.—Unless you bring some arguments to confirm this, I don't see why you should disbelieve them.

Farmer.—Why, I know 'tain't so, and that's reason enough. What! this world round, and folks live on it, too, and turn over and over? That's a plaguing likely story! But if you want to hear my arguments, you shall hear them:

Do you s'pose that folks like flies and mosquitoes can stand and stick on with their heads down? Why, if this world should only turn up edgeways, all the houses and walls and fences would get to sliding and a-sliding, and as soon as they got to the edge, would fall down, down, down, and finally never stop. That would be a nice way to have things, wouldn't it? Say.

Lec.—The atmosphere and all things turn with us. So that it would not effect us in the least, because our feet would point to the centre of the earth all the time as they do now.

Farmer.—Why, yes, it would. If anybody should get to the edge, and it should get to whirling around, 'twould give them a plaguey hist, and like as not send them off. And that ain't all, 'twould make their heads swim so they couldn't stand. What do you think of that, ha? Why, I tell you this world is flat and laid upon its foundation, or it couldn't stand.

Trav. Lecturer.—What supports this foundation?

Farmer.—Hem, hem, hem. Why, how the plague do you think I know? But I know 'tis so, and that's reason enough. What do you ask such plaguey foolish questions for? Anybody knows this great world could not stand without having something to stand on.

Trav. Lecturer.—But if it has a foundation, how does the sun get through?

Farmer.—Hem, hem, hem. That's another foolish question. But there's no difficulty at all in that. Why there's a hole made just big enough for the sun to get through without weakening the foundation.

Lecturer.—But there's one more difficulty. The sun is so much larger than the earth, that in going through it would pestroy your foundation.

Farmer.—What do you say? The sun bigger than this

great world? You are a great dunce that is certain. Why it ain't a bit bigger than one of those cart wheels.

Lecturer.—If it is so small, how can it light this earth at so great a distance.

Farmer.—Why, hem, hem, hem. I don't really see into that myself. But then I don't s'pose it is such a desprit ways from us. I don't think it is more than a mile and a half to two miles or such a business. But I don't see how it gets through the foundation, I confess.

Lecturer.—Perhaps it don't got through, but just gets down behind the trees, out of sight and comes right back again in the same place, and it is so small we can't see it in the night.

Farmer.—That's about as cunning as the rest of your talk. Why you plaguy dunce you could see the sun in the night as plain as you could see a star and a good deal plainer too.

Lecturer.—Then I don't see but you must give up your—(Breaks in suddenly).

Farmer.—Give it up. Not I. Think I'll give up anything I know. No sir. I've (let me see how old is Nat.) I've lived in this place nigh on sixty-four years, and I never heard of the world's turning over. Why its impossible for it to go so fast as to turn over every day. I'll just ask my John. He's been to school considerable, and knows a sight I can tell you. John, John.

(Enter John) This man says that my farm turns over every day. Ain't that pretty talk? Now what do you think about it.

John.—When I went to school I heard the teacher a telling something like it. But I don't see how it is, I never see it when it turns. It is always right side up when I'm a looking at it.

Farmer.—That's just it. You just show me the world a-tipping up, and I'll believe you. My gracious! would'd't things pitch and tumble, hey, John?

Trav. Lecturer.—You forget that the power of gravitation holds everything in its place.

Farmer.—Gravitation! What in the world is that, John? What lots of long, twisted words these college chaps use! No, sir! I tell you that you will not make me believe what I can't see with my own eyes.

Trav. Lecturer.—But just now you spoke of a foundation. Have you ever seen that?

Farmer.—Not exactly; but for all that, I know this world cannot stand without having something to stand on.

Trav. Lecturer.—How do you suppose the sun, the moon, and the stars stand up without their proper foundation?

Farmer.—(Turning suddenly.) John, John, start up the oxen. That college chap is a little too smart for me. Let's jog along. And I've got to believe that all men, women, and children stand on their heads half the time! No, I'll be darned if I will. (Goes off saying,) turns round, who, haw, get up there, turns round, upside down, who, haw.

(Exit John and Farmer.)

Lec.—He's got something to think about for some time to come. And yonder are the steeples, and I am nearing the end of my journey. (Exit.)

AN OBJECT LESSON.

A few years ago I paid a visit to a large school in the country, and was asked by the principal to give a lesson to one of the classes. I agreed to do so, provided he would let me have the youngest boys in the school. To this he willingly assented; and after casting about in my mind as to what could be said to the little fellows, I went to a village hard by and bought a quantity of sugar candy. This was my only teaching apparatus. When the time for assembling the class had arrived, I began by describing the way in which sugar candy and other artificial crystals are built up. They listened to me with the most eager interest. I examined the crystal before them, and when they found that in a certain direction it could be split into thin laminae with shining surfaces of cleavage, their joy was at its height. They had no notion that the thing they had been crouching and sucking all their lives embraced so many hidden points of beauty. At the end of the lesson I emptied my pockets among the class, and permitted them to experiment upon the sugar candy in the usual way.—*Prof. Tyndall.*

GOODNESS UNDERVALUED.

"One of our distinguished teachers says, that, in the case of two thousand or more boys who have passed under his care, no parent has ever forgiven him if he said, "Your boy is not quick or bright; but he is thoroughly pure and true and good." They did not forgive him for saying so, because they took it for granted that the goodness could be attained in any odd hour or so; but the brightness or quickness seemed of much larger importance. On the other hand—if the teacher said, "Your boy learns every lesson and recites it well; he is at the head of his class, and will take any

place he chooses in any school,"—nine parents, he says out of ten are satisfied, though he should have to add, "I wish I were as sure that he was honest, pure and unselfish. But, in truth the other boys do not like him; and I am afraid there is something wrong." To that warning, he says, people reply: "Ah, well, I was a little wild myself when I was a boy. That will all come right in time." "Will come right!" As if that were the one line of life which took care of itself, which needed no training; the truth being that this is the only thing which does *not* come right in time. It is the one thing which requires eternity for its correction, if the work of time have not been eagerly and carefully, and with prayer, wrought through."

E. E. HALE.

QUESTIONS.

J. HOENIX.

ARITHMETIC

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Define addition.
2. Give an example.
3. If your age is 12 years now, what will it be when you are 15 years old?
4. Divide 100 by 10.
5. What is the interest on \$100 for 1 year at 10 per cent.

If you cannot answer these questions, answer five others.

LANGUAGE AND SPELLING.

Time, two hours.

1. What is a noun?
2. What isn't a noun?
3. If it isn't a noun, what is it?
4. Make a sentence.
5. Show why the sentence is a sentence.

Spelling will be marked on the answers to the 3d and 4th questions, if they are spelled correctly.

Candidates are permitted to substitute other questions for those given, if they wish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. To which kingdom do these articles belong? Cabbage. Pork. Cat. Catnip.
2. Why is water wet?
3. What color is the moon?
4. What relation is your aunt to you?
5. Why not?
6. If you don't like that study best, why do you? Tell anything miscellaneous that you know; or if not, something that you don't know.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

Mark all the answers 100.

If there are no answers, mark those 100 also.

If any paper should still not be perfect, mark it 100.

After the average is made out, alter all that is not perfect to 100.

Examiners are requested to bear in mind that on the result of this examination will depend the rank that our common schools will take, as compared with Poughkeepsie, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha, and other neighboring cities, —*Nat. Tra. Monthly.*

NATURAL SCIENCE—COLD.

We have already found that solids, liquids and gases are contracted by cooling. Now let us observe some other effects.

When the room is quite warm, and the outside air very cold, if we open a door or window a little, and let in some of the cold air, we see a little cloud of vapor, where the cold air comes, which disappears again when it is warmed.

This cloud is formed from the invisible watery vapor which is contained in the warm air, and which is chilled by the coldness, so that the little atoms join together enough to form thousands of very small globules of water just large enough to be seen. The chilling and collecting together is called condensation, and we say the coldness *condenses* the vapor.

When we go out in the cold air, we see the moisture contained in the warm breath is conducted in the same way.

In warm weather, or in a warm room in winter; if we pour a quantity of very cold water into a pitcher or glass and let it stand for some time, we soon see that the outside grows wet. We know that no water can pass through the glass, so that it must come from the atmosphere of the room. It does not happen except when the glass is considerably colder than the air. If a very cold dish is brought into a warm room, it is almost instantly moistened. If a person wearing spectacles outdoors in a cold day comes into a warm place, the glasses are immediately dimmed with moisture.

It is the invisible watery vapor in the warm air, which is cooled when it comes in contact with a cold substance, and collects there.

So, on a cold day, when the room is well warmed, we observe the moisture collected upon the cold glass in the same manner, and the window is wet. If now we can open the door, and make the room cold, we will do so, and see what will happen. First put on your scarfs and shawls, so as not to be too much chilled as the air grows cold. Now look closely at the water on the window pane, but do not let your breath warm it. See the little transparent needles are creeping quietly up over the glass, branching out on every side and growing like little trees. The glass may be rather uneven and the film of water of unequal thickness and the currents of air may disturb the regular placing of the atoms so that the delicate needle crystals may be curved, and the branches may be at various angles, which makes it look still more like vegetable growth. This change of the liquid into solid crystals is called *freezing*. With the breath we can destroy them, and it will freeze again in new forms.

Next let us pour some water into a broad shallow pan and set it into a cold room where the mercury in the thermometer is below 32, and where there is no wind or dust. Let it stand a while and watch it. Soon we see little transparent crystals like needles starting at the edges of the vessel and extending gradually across the surface, in straight lines. Little branches are shooting off from them on each side, and all parts growing very much as leaves and twigs grow, but much faster.

If you look closely you will see that the branches *never* start out at right angles, but always at an angle of 30 degrees; neither more nor less. (Show that this is the angle of the equilateral triangle, and the pupils will easily remember it.)

Thus we see *how* water freezes, and how beautiful it is. Gradually the branches grow longer and wider, and spread over the whole surface, and at last, the water is *frozen over*.

If we allow it to remain here, we shall find that the sheet of ice grows thicker, until finally, the water will be entirely frozen into a solid cake of ice. Let us try one more experiment.

Take a small bottle and fill it with water. Put it in a cold place and let it remain long enough to freeze solid. Then we find that the bottle is broken and spread a little open at the cracks. It has been burst open by the water in freezing. There was not room enough for the ice in the bottle, though there was plenty of space for the water. So we discover that, although we know that solids and liquids *contract* in cooling, yet, water in *changing from the liquid to the solid condition* expands with great force.

The water, when crystallized, occupies more space, than when liquid. This is the reason that a cake of ice will float at the top of the water, like a block of wood.

W. H. PRATT, in *Com. School*.

"OLD NEW YORK FROM THE BATTERY TO BLOOMINGDALE."—This is the title of a work undertaken by Mrs. Eliza Groatorex, the first part of which, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, gives, on even a cursory examination, the promise of being a work of the purest art. The etchings are by Mrs. Groatorex, and the text by M. Despard. Anyone who has examined the works of this artist as they have come before the public at the Academy of Design, or at the studio where they have been with pains-taking labor produced, must agree that she possesses remarkable skill with her pen. She achieved a reputation for fidelity years ago, and her later works show that she possesses that sympathy with nature, that enables her to transfer her feeling to her works. In fact, the pen in her hand becomes a very flexible instrument, and shadows forth every grade of color and all ideas of distinctness or of obscurity; she stands unrivaled in this peculiar branch of art in America, if not in the world.

The originals of many of her sketches are passing away; in a few years the quaint and picturesque buildings here sketched will have disappeared. It is therefore an "act of filial piety to preserve" as much as possible of "the early aspect of a spot" which will grow famous as the years roll on. These volumes of sketches will be of inestimable value in future years.

The introductory note by William Cullen Bryant is a graceful tribute to the value of the ideas that have actuated the artist. As we turn the page we find a frontispiece "On the Battery" where a past generation used

"To watch the stately ships sail on."

Both verse and picture are beautiful. "The Battery and Castle Garden," "Through the trees of the Battery," "Broadway," "New York from Hobuck St. Paul's Church" and the "Old Jersey Ferry House," are the titles of the remaining pictures.

We can only add that every elegance that printing and paper can confer are added. It only remains now for our appreciative and art-loving public to purchase volumes that will grace every drawing-room of this metropolis.

In Angel.

By PIERRE JEAN DE BERANGER.

Translated from the French original.

"—Angels ministrant,
Arrayed in glory"—Milton.

Whence doth come this halo bright,
Whose rays converging strike my eyes?
Between the heavens and my sight
An angel,—yes, an angel,—flies.
Like a lute her words allure,
And her long and floating hair,
With spring's sweetest odors pure,
Perfumes every breath of air.

Yes, an angel; for with scorn
My wrinkles would a maiden fill,
Who should read, my eyes are shorn
Of all, but memories of love's thrill,
But the angel, innocent,
Almost glad that she came late,
Smiles while her fair hands intent,
Warmth to mine communicate.

A dextrous flap of her right wing
Dispels the dark dreams of my mind.
To me, as my guide, she'd cling,
Should my feeble eyes be blind,
At my transient courses end,
Which at last I reach, distressed,
Like a babe with it's best friend,
I will die upon her breast.

But why a thought of dying show?
She gives her hand that I may live,
In her path, her breath the snow
Melted, and the flowers revive;
And, for my thirst, while up we soar,
From her lips a constant shower
Of kisses comes, sweeter, more
Than love in youth did ever pour.

Sure am I, that angels live.
Who down to us take their flight;
To poor infants clothing give;
To poor mothers, coin most bright;
You, their sister, pray receive
Homage from a soul o'erjoyed;
May I with you my end achieve,
To Heaven by you be conveyed

S. T. L.

A SILENT WITNESS.

By EDMUND YATES,

AUTHOR OF "BLACK SHEEP," "CASTAWAY," "THE YELLOW FLAG,"
ETC., ETC.

The noise made by opening of the street door roused Anne to a complete state of wakefulness. She had been conscious, in the semi-slumber into which she had fallen on first seeking her bed, of the rumble of voices in the room beneath her. But this was a soothing sound, and she gradually fell into a half doze, in which she was suffering under a very jumbled version of those affairs of her life which most interested her at the time, and from which she was aroused by the noise of the scuffling of feet in the hall, and the scraping of the bolts as they were withdrawn from their sockets. Startled, and at first scarce able to recollect where she was, she sat up in her bed and listened. The rumble of voices was renewed, then the door was opened, as she knew by the gust of wind that came sweeping through the house, then shut with a clang. And then came a wailing sound, which Anne recognized as Walter Danby's voice, which uttered these words. "O, my God!" in deep remorseful tones, and was heard no more.

Meanwhile Captain Studley, extinguishing the lamp in the dining-room after lighting a fresh cigar, and brewing the first glass of grog which he had tasted that evening, made his way to his "den," where he found Heath seated at the writing-table, with a pile of papers in front of him.

"At it still?" cried the captain, who was remarkably cheerful after his winnings. "When are you going to knock off? How does it come out?"

"I've finished!" said Heath, pushing the papers away and tilting his chair back—"and it comes out better than I thought for. If Van Stuyvesant gives the price—the lowest price I have reckoned—we shall be better by several hundred pounds than I had anticipated. Where's young Danby?"

"Gone to the Lion," said the captain. "I told him you did not want to be disturbed. Besides he was rather upset and would not have been good company."

"What was the matter?" asked Heath. "Were you two playing, as usual?"

"Yes, we've been at ecarte almost since I left you, and I have had a wonderful run of luck," said the captain.

"You call it luck," said Heath, with a scornful smile; "I wonder what Danby would call it if he knew all."

"It strikes me that he knows quite enough," said the captain. "I never turned the king, without finding that

young man's eyes fixed on me in a very suspicious manner. Once or twice he looked very black indeed, and I thought he would have spoken, but he didn't."

"He is evidently on the qui vive," said Heath. "When I first proposed to him to come down with me to-day—it was some days ago—he refused, but afterward came up and asked me to bring him."

"That was because he had seen Anne in the meantime. He had met her at Hampstead, and was hanging about the Paddington station when I met her there. I saw him."

"Poor young fool!" said Heath, gathering up his papers, and sweeping them into a drawer which he carefully locked, handing the key to Studley. "How much have you won?"

"One hundred and fifty-three pounds, to a sixpence," said the captain, referring to the memorandum book.

"He will have to draw on that five hundred legacy from his uncle, which he had invested as a nest-egg," said Heath, with a grim smile. "Poor devil! he intended to keep that until he was married!"

"There'll be a good bit of it left unless he takes his revenge on Sunday, when he is going to bring the money."

"To bring the money! Why doesn't he send it?" asked Heath.

"You have forgotten you were ever young, I think, George," said the captain, shaking his head. "Would you have sent anything that you could have brought ten years ago, when there was a pretty girl in the case?"

"I forgot that," said Heath. "Sunday, eh! Well, he can have plenty of time with Miss Studley after he has finished with you, for I shall want a good deal of your attention myself, that day."

"Right," said the captain; "but I don't care about those young people being thrown too much together. If my daughter is to marry, she must fly at higher game than young Danby. So that I'll send Anne to spend that Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Wells, at the Weir, who has often expressed a wish to see her!"

CHAPTER V.

A RENDEZVOUS.

Notwithstanding the excitement under which he was laboring, and the despair which seemed to have settled at his heart, Walter Danby slept well that night in the clean fresh-smelling hard bed at the Lion, and had pleasant dreams, in which Anne Studley—not in the least like herself, but still a beneficent angel—played a prominent part.

When they were on their way to London in the train, happening to have the carriage to themselves, Heath took advantage of the opportunity to speak to Danby about the card-playing which had taken place on the previous night.

"You lost again heavily, I understand?" he said.

"Yes!" said Danby, with a blush, for he always liked to be thought well off by Heath. "Yes, much more than I could afford."

"I cannot understand your being so extravagantly foolish," said Heath, coldly. "I am not a card-player myself, but I imagine I could judge in a minute when I was over-matched, and if I then continued playing I should only have my vanity to thank. Captain Studley has not merely greater judgment and greater coolness, but far greater experience than you, and all these things tell, I should imagine, in an encounter. Moreover, if these trustees in whom the management of the bank is now vested were to learn that you were gambling, it might seriously affect your position there. My advice to you is—pay up, and have done with it."

"Do you know, Heath," commenced Danby, "do you know—" He was just going to tell Heath of his suspicions of the captain's foul play, but he thought better of it. "I mean, did the captain tell you I promised to take him the money on Sunday next, when he said he would give me my revenge?"

"Take him the money, pay him and come away! Don't play any more, that is my advice," said Heath; "moreover, you won't have the chance. Studley must devote nearly all his Sunday to me. Besides, he talks of going abroad next week for some little time."

"Will he take his daughter with him?" asked Danby, anxiously.

"I don't know, I didn't enquire," said Heath; "the subject didn't interest me."

After bank hours Walter was in the habit of walking round the West-end, and occasionally of dining at that club, to be a member of which had, at one time, seemed to him to sweeten and flavor existence, but on this occasion he took his dinner at an old-fashioned chop-house in Fleet street, and afterwards made his way to his lodging, which was situated in South Molton street, a queer duct which leads from Oxford the commercial to Brook the aristocratic, and which, though so closely bordering on fashionable ground, is unmistakably homely, unpretending, and tolerably cheap. Here, at the top of one of the smaller houses, Walter had a

roomy attic, which he had furnished with a view to combine the comforts of bed and sitting-room. There was a writing-table in the window, and against the wall a book-case fairly filled with something besides railway bookstall literature, and several Burlington Arcade prints of languishing ladies. The evening was chill, but there was no fire laid in the little grate, nor indeed, even if there had been, would Walter have risked offending his landlady by lighting it. So, after kindling his lamp, and filling his pipe, he threw his traveling plaid over his shoulders and seated himself at the writing-table. Composition did not come easily to him; moreover, he had not, when he sat down, that certainty as to what he intended to say, which is essential to the comfortable progress of a writer; but after a couple of hours, during which the atmosphere had become thick with smoke, and the floor strewn with blotted sheets, he had achieved something like the following:

"You must not be offended with me for writing to you, as a letter is the only means by which I can hope at present to attract your attention, and hold you as my listener for a few minutes; and you will not, I hope, think me presumptuous in writing to you, after so short an acquaintance, when I tell you that your reply will influence the future tenor of my life. I suppose you must have seen that, from the first time of seeing you, I was irresistibly attracted toward you. If you have noticed my manner I hope you have not been annoyed. I have not, I confess, attempted to disguise my feelings, as there was nothing in them of which I felt ashamed. But I should not have spoken or written to you in this way, at all events just yet, but for circumstances. I am going to take a step which may make or mar me. I am going to give up the situation which I hold in the bank, and to emigrate to Australia. I know it may be considered foolish to throw away a certainty, but I cannot remain in London. I have done nothing really wrong, but I have been very silly, and I feel that I must cast off all associations with the place. I tell you this in all honor, as few ought to know it. I have done no real harm, but I have spent more money than I ought in various ways; and I wish to get away, not because I am afraid of being again led into temptation, for I believe I should have strength of mind to resist, but because I am honestly ashamed of myself, and want to try and forget my folly in a new life. I have money enough to make a fair start in a new land, but I want to ask you to share my future: If I thought that I was inducing you to leave a thoroughly happy home, where you were truly appreciated, even with all my desire to make you my wife, I should hesitate before asking this of you. But, situated as you are, about to be thrown on the world to gain your own living, I hope you will not think me selfish in proposing that the start in our new life shall be made together, and that the heavier portion of the burden shall be borne on my shoulders.

"I do not want an immediate answer from you; think over all I have written, and do not think less favorably because this paper is not filled with protestations of all I feel, and all I profess. If I had judged you rightly, the absence of vows and promises will not cause you to believe that there is any lack of earnestness or sincerity in my proposal. I hope to have your answer from your own lips. I am coming to Loddonford to see Captain Studley, by appointment, at three on Sunday. I shall not be long with him, and I happen to know he will be busy all day. Will you give me five minutes when I come away from him? Five minutes, in which I may learn my whole future career.

"WALTER DANBY."

"It is not very well put," said Walter, after reading this document for the last time, and placing it in an envelope, which he addressed to "Miss Studley, Loddonford, Berks." It does not read right straight off, like the lovers' letters in novels; but I think it conveys what I mean. Anyhow, it is the best I can do; and Anne will like it better, because she will see at once that it is all my own, and that there's no flummery about it. And now, I'll get to bed, for I'm pretty well tired. I had no idea that writing things, what they call literary composition, took so much out of a fellow!"

During the course of the week, Danby looked through his letters with feverish eagerness, but never found one from Anne. He was not exactly disappointed; he had scarcely expected a reply, and he felt tolerably certain that by not writing she intended to keep the appointment he had proposed. Meanwhile, he carried out his business arrangements so far as seeing his brother and realizing the little legacy, out of which the gambling debt to Captain Studley was to be paid. He kept his intention of quitting his situation strictly to himself. He said nothing about it in the bank, nor did he mention it to Heath, who, so far from seeking his confidence, seemed to have become more reserved than ever. There was a rumor among the clerks that Heath was to be appointed manager of the bank at a large salary; but he himself neither indorsed nor denied it. He worked very hard at his ordinary duties, and, in addition to these, he was engaged from time to time, with the detectives, who were still trying to solve the mystery of the

murder and to trace the missing jewelry, and whose reports and suggestions were invariably submitted to Heath. Walter Danby sometimes thought that the chief cashier's manner had rather changed to him since their last visit to Loddonford together; but it might, he reasoned with himself, be merely his fancy, as Heath never alluded to the subject.

"I think I made a good point in the letter," he said to himself, "where I told her I should not have the pluck to take her away from a comfortable home, to share a chance lot with small means; and heaven knows I meant it. But, even if one had to struggle for a certain time in the bush, carrying out and doing all those things which one reads of in the emigrant's letters which are published in the newspapers, I don't think it could be much worse for her than living a solitary life shut up in that ghastly, tumble-down cottage, surrounded by that miasma producing jungle. A sort of place which one reads of as haunted by smugglers or coiners, being far away from any other human habitation, and specially adapted for the carrying on of nefarious practices, by Jove! Fancy a girl of her bright, earnest temperament hidden away in such a rat-hole, without a soul to speak to, or, what to her I should imagine would be almost worse, sent away to teach the rudiments of English and music to some wretched children, who would hate her and make her life a burden to her, while she had to bear the patronage of their parents. Besides, there can be no question of filial love or obedience to interfere. One must do the captain the justice to say that he never pretends any excessive affection for his daughter; and Anne must see that, though, of course, she would never allow it. To take her beyond the contamination of such a father would in itself be something, though she knows nothing and never must learn anything of half his villainy. I wonder whether that, having me down to this place, was a plan! I can scarcely think so, because, if so, Heath must have been in it—and yet Heath warned me against playing any more with Studley. I don't think the advice necessary, though. I shall take him the money this afternoon, and no one will ever find me playing another card during my life."

Through the village now, and out on to the open road beyond, where, on week days, one seldom met a soul or heard a sound, save the laborer's deep admonition to his horses, or the sharp clapper of the bird-boy, and which, on Sunday, was silent as the grave. The trees dripped with moisture, the path was dank and sodden, and Danby's heart sank within him as he trudged along. Had he done right, after all, in addressing Anne? Would she look upon his letter, written upon so short acquaintance, as presumptuous and insolent? He must take his chance of that now, and, after all, he felt that in that instance, at least, he had acted well and wisely. What was it that weighed so heavily on him, with such a presentiment of evil to come? Was it a fear of his own stability of purpose, a doubt lest he should be enticed into playing again and losing more money? That could easily be settled by his not seeing the captain at all. He could leave the money, which he had enclosed in an envelope, with Anne or with the servant, saying that he had been too hurried to come in. At all events he would see Anne first, and consult her upon the matter. If it were not necessary to see the captain, Walter certainly had no desire to press the point. Having made up his mind to this, he determined not to ring the bell, as usual, but to make his way into the garden through a side-gate, which was known to him, by which he could gain the store-room, which Anne had appropriated as a kind of sitting-room, and where he should probably then find her. What his future proceedings would be would all depend on what answer he received from her.

When he reached the high, ivy-grown garden-wall, he turned up a little, narrow lane and found the side-gate unlocked. Pushing it quietly, he passed through, and, making his way through the jungle, he gained the house. The street-door was closed, but, walking round, he found that the full-length French window of the store-room was open; and, as it was there he expected to find Anne, he entered. Anne was not there, nor was there much trace of her recent occupation of the room. The work-table which she had arranged in the window was wheeled into a corner, and the floor was occupied by two or three boxes and portmanteaus, more or less filled with personal effects. Picking his way through there, Walter looked round him, and, having satisfied himself that Anne was not there, was about to retire, when he heard his own name pronounced.

Listening, for a moment, he heard it again. The voice came from the dining-room. The glazed door between it and the room in which he was, was shut, but stooping down and drawing the red curtain a bit one side, he could distinctly make out the figures of two men, seated at opposite sides of the table, and when they spoke again, he immediately recognized the voices as those of the captain and Heath. "Danby." There it was again! For the life of him, he must stay and listen to what they were saying about him.

"Bring it!" said Heath. "You need not be frightened

about that. He has sold out that legacy money on purpose."

"Five hundred, wasn't it?" asked the captain. "A hundred and fifty makes a very small hole in that. It would be a great pity not to indulge his desire for revenge, and let him leave some more behind."

"It would be useless trying for he won't play any more," said Heath. "He spoke to me about it the other day, and on the whole I rather counselled him to have nothing more to do with it."

"That was friendly," said the captain with a bitter emphasis.

"To whom? to him or you? I say, to both," said Heath, bringing his hand down on the table. "Haven't we got bigger and better things to attend to, that you should be wasting your time winning a few pounds from a boy?"

"Boy or man, it is all the same to me, provided I win; and I confess I'm not rich enough to look upon a hundred and fifty as a few pounds!" grumbled the captain. "How ever, I suppose you know best. It is full time the 'boy' was come though. He'll be disappointed at not finding Anne, but I sent her off to Mrs. Wells."

"And the servant, has she gone out?" asked Heath.

"With orders not to return till ten at night," said the captain. "The girl stared with astonishment when I told her."

"Well, then, if you don't keep Danby chattering, but tell him at once you're sorry you can't give him dinner, as Miss Studley is out, and you're busy, we shall have the house all to ourselves. And there is plenty to do, I can tell you. You must have everything clearly written out to submit to Van Stuyvesant, number and weight of the stones, price required, and all the rest of it, or he'll never do any business with you. You might see Monnier in Paris—the old man, mind, not the son, who is timid and chatters too much—and Lassenaye in Brussels, but I don't think you'll do any real good until you get to Amsterdam, and then Van Stuyvesant is your man. No chance of young Danby's being shown into this room, is there?"

"There is no one to show him; you forget the servant is out," said the captain. "We shall hear the bell, and I'll go and let him in."

"Well, then, take him straight to your room, and when you've got the money, get rid of him," said Heath. "As he's not coming here, and there's no window towards the front, we may as well be getting on with our business. Is there a match anywhere about?"

"On the mantelshelf in the corner," said the captain. Then Danby heard the sharp scratch of a match, and saw Heath bend forward to light the swinging lamp above the table. The young man quickly withdrew into the shadow; but after a time he peered again from behind the curtain, and the inner room being now fully lighted he saw a sight which completely entranced him, and from which he could not remove his eyes.

Immediately under the lamp, and midway between the two men, was a case or casket such as jewelers use, made of leather and lined with white satin. This, however, was old-fashioned in its shape, its leather was frayed and its satin soiled and discolored by age. It was a large casket, and was evidently meant to contain a whole suit of jewels, tiara for the head, necklace, earrings and bracelets. The latter were still in it, large diamonds deeply imbedded in thick, strong gold-bands. The tiara was also there, but the spaces for the necklace and earrings were empty. Holding his breath, and with his eyes almost staring from his head, Danby noticed, close by Heath's hands, a small polished steel hammer, pincers, and other tools. In front of him lay some gold work, twisted and broken, and in his hand was a paper full of gleaming stones, which he held up to the light and surveyed with eagerness.

"They are superb!" he muttered, as having breathed on them he watched the breath fade instantly away. "Old Stuyvesant must take the strap right off that black leather pocket-book, before he has any of these beauties. And they ought to be worth much," he said, in a still lower tone; "for they were trouble enough to get!"

He moved aside as he spoke, and Danby saw clearly, and for the first time, the open case in which the tiara and bracelets still remained. Surely, these ornaments were familiar to him? Surely he had seen them before—and recently? Meanwhile the captain had taken the jewel-case into his hands.

"You can't get these stones out, I suppose?" he asked. "No," said Heath; "they are too firmly fixed in the gold, and the gold itself is so solid that it defies any effort I can make with these toy tools. However, you will have quite enough with you for one bargain, and if the old man bites, you or I can easily visit him again. What's that?" he cried abruptly, turning toward the middle door.

"Nothing!" said Studley, looking up and shading his eyes with his hand, "the cat, I suppose. The stores we have put in there have attracted mice, and the cat is always on the watch there now."

The noise, however, had really been occasioned by Walter Danby. A dash of memory had suddenly recalled to him when and where he had seen the jewels and the case then in Studley's hands. They were the very jewels that had been brought to Middleham's bank by the Spanish emigre countess some three months before, the very jewels for which he had given a receipt at Heath's order, had catalogued and deposited in the strong room. As he thought of this, a nervous tremor ran through him, and he knocked down a glass which was on a shelf by his elbow.

The jewels which had been stolen from Middleham's bank, for which the hue and cry had been raised, for which the detectives were in search, for which—ah! great heavens, the agony of thought—for which the murder had been committed, by whom there was now little doubt! And one of these men was her father! Stunned and dazed, Walter Danby closed his eyes, and pressed his hands to his throbbing temples, utterly uncertain what to do.

Where was Anne Studley the while? She had not gone to Mrs. Well's; she was standing outside the front gate of the garden, waiting for her lover; waiting to hear those first words of spoken love, the mere anticipation of which set her heart palpitating in her breast.

CHAPTER VI.

A DESPERATE DEED.

Walter Danby stood looking on at the scene before him, mentally and bodily paralyzed, without the power to think or move, for some minutes. When his senses returned his first impulse was to fly. What he had seen was enough to convince him of the lawlessness of the men with whom he had been associated, and of the certainty of their having committed robbery and murder. No! A ray of hope flashed across him, which for Anne's sake he was only too glad to welcome—they were the receivers of the stolen property, they might even have planned the robbery, but they could not be the doers of the deed of blood. Heath was away at the time, and Studley—what was that the police-sergeant had said, that the robbery must have been arranged by some persons conversant with the premises and the dead man's ways? Heath! who had given him the diamonds to catalogue and store away, and consequently knew of their exact whereabouts, and their immense value? Heath?

Danby's heart sank within him as he thought of these things. His brain reeled, and he felt sick and faint. He must have fresh air, or he would swoon. He must go out through the window which he had entered, give up all thought of seeing Anne that evening, and make his way back to London as best he could. Softly he turned, made out indistinctly the form of the window through which the last faint traces of daylight were visible, and moved toward it. The next moment he tumbled over one of the open portmanteaus, and fell upon the floor; the next, and the door between the rooms was dashed open, and Danby, still prostrate, felt a heavy weight upon his body, and a strong, suffocating grip upon his throat. "This is your cat!" cried the man who had seized him. Heath's voice, he knew it at once. "What a fool I was to believe you before! Bring the lamp and let's see whom we've got here; no, stay, the wind will blow it out. Help me to carry him into the back room, lift his legs, so!"

They dragged him into the dining-room, and Heath knelt down beside him, and put his hand under his chin to force the head back. There was no need for this, however; Walter Danby threw up his head, as well as he could in his cramped position, and the expression in his bright eyes was bold and fearless.

"Danby!" said Heath, under his breath, then turning to Studley, "How did he get there? We heard no bell."

"He must have come through the back gate," said the captain, whose face was deadly pale, and whose thin lips visibly trembled. "Through the back gate—he knows it—I've taken him that way myself."

"All this time, Heath's hand had been twined in Danby's neckerchief. He removed it now, commanding the young man get up and seat himself on an old-fashioned, high-backed oak chair which stood close to the wall. Danby obeyed. He had lost his breath in the fall and the struggle, and his heart was beating loudly; but he confronted the two men with calmness, almost with ease.

"Now, sit still, or it will be the worse for you!" said Heath, seating himself on the corner of the table, and swinging his leg to and fro. "How long have you been in that room?"

"Probably ten minutes," replied Danby, in a steady voice, and with his eyes fixed firmly on his interrogator.

Heath descended from the table, passed into the outer room, closed the door, and, pulling aside the curtain peered through the glass, for the purpose of ascertaining what portions of the room were in view; then he opened the door, and, before closing it again, bade Studley, "Speak, say something, anything, and in your usual tone."

Finally he reappeared, bringing with him some strips of

thick cord, which Danby recollected having noticed lying by one of the boxes.

"He must have seen and heard everything as plainly as if he had been standing by us!" he said, in an undertone to Studley. "See here!" he added, turning to Danby, "you know pretty well, the situation of this house. There's nothing near it for a mile. You might shout for a month, and no one would hear you. If you value your life, you will hold your tongue; and, in order to prevent your making any attempt at escape, I'm going to tie you to this chair."

As he spoke, he took the longest piece of rope, and, passing it quickly round Danby's body, slipped behind the chair and lashed him firmly to it. Danby made no attempt at resistance; he sat there, pale and anxious-looking, but neither so white-faced nor so nervous as Captain Studley, who stood in a half-dazed state, looking on at Heath's proceedings, his wandering hand now plucking at his chin, now beating the tattoo on the table before him, and from time to time opening his mouth as though gasping for breath.

"There!" said Heath, moving round to his old position on the corner of the table; "and now to settle this matter. Walter Danby, you were, on your own avowal, in that room for ten minutes, during which time, I have satisfied myself that you must have seen and heard all that transpired here. Is that so?"

"I saw and heard every thing," said Danby, quietly. His voice was low and flat, quite different from its usual joyous ringing tone, but there was no tremor in it.

"What did you hear?" asked Studley, suddenly turning upon him. "We were only talking business."

"Business!" said Danby. "Is it your business, besides cheating at cards, to deal with stolen goods and dead men's property? I recognize those jewels as some which I helped your worthy friend there in cataloguing and stowing away. I know them to be part of the proceeds of Mr. Middleham's murder."

As these words left Danby's lips, Heath jumped from his seat, and rapidly passing his hand to his breast, made a stride toward him. But the captain, leaning across the table, caught his friend by the arm, and whispered hurriedly in his ear. "Stop, for God's sake, think what you're doing!"

"It is because I think what I am doing, that I see the need for stopping this lad's tongue," said Heath, between his clenched teeth, his eyes like the deep set coals glowing in his head, and his hand still plucking in his breast.

"Stay!" said the captain, still in a whisper, and pulling at Heath's coat. "Come aside for an instant—come over here—let us talk this out, and do nothing rashly. My risk is as great as yours."

"Is it?" said Heath, who suffered himself to be led to the other side of the room. "I was not aware of that. But anyhow it's great enough. Too great to be played with, I say."

"Don't make it greater," said Studley, with intense earnestness. "For the last month I have lived in a hell upon earth, owing to your rashness. Night and day I have but one thought in my head, one scene before my eyes. Don't create another ghost to haunt me, or I shall go mad!"

"When you have finished raving, perhaps you will say what would you propose to do with this man?" said Heath. "You've heard his avowal of what he knows."

"Do anything with him—anything but one!" said Studley, holding up his trembling hand to emphasize his words. "Make him take a solemn oath never to reveal what he has become acquainted with to-day, and let him go, let him go. And see here, we will let him keep the money which I won of him, and which I dare say he has brought. I will give it up. Let him keep that; it will bind him to us more perhaps—only let him go."

For a moment Heath stared at his companion without speaking. Then he said, "You seem to have lost your head over this affair. You to talk of ghosts and scenes! You who for thirty years have passed your life—"

"No!" cried Studley, interrupting, "in everything but that! not in that!"

"Doesn't your common sense—if any of it remains—tell you that this fellow would not take any oath; that he could not be bribed by your wretched hundred and fifty pounds? He is brave, honest, and honorable. His whole soul is filled with loathing for us and for our deeds. To denounce us would seem to him his inexorable duty, and he would surely do it. He has seen these diamonds, which have given him a clue to the robbery; and I need not impress upon you that a clue to the robbery is a clue to more!"

"I know it. What you say is quite right; but still—spare his life!"

"His life is in his own hands," said Heath. "If he will swear secrecy, I know him well enough to be certain that he will keep his oath. But if he will not swear—"

"He will! he will!" cried Studley, laying his hand on Heath's breast, and looking appealingly into his face.

"We will see," said Heath, stepping away from him. "But if he will not, I will insure my own safety. See here! Danby," he added, suddenly turning round, "you have acknowledged that you have been a spy upon us—"

"That is false," said Danby, in the same calm voice. "I came here by appointment, and walked by accident into that room, from which—"

"We won't bandy words," said Heath. "You saw what we were doing; you recognized those diamonds. You could denounce us to the police. You have us in your power!"

A scornful smile passed across Danby's face. Heath saw it, and spoke quickly. "Morally you have us in your power, but physically you are in ours, from which nothing human can deliver you. Recollect that! Realize the situation. Here in a lone house, far beyond the reach of help, shut up with two men whom you have brought to bay—"

"You need not proceed," said Danby, "I know my fate!" A change in his voice this time, low and creeping. Drops of cold sweat, too, on his forehead, and a twitching of the nostrils and the upper lip.

"You're to have a chance, and you'll take it, won't you?" said Studley. "You'll swear a solemn oath before God, that you'll never say anything about what you've seen or heard, and then we'll let you go! You'll swear it, won't you?"

"No!" cried Danby, "I'll make no bargain with thieves or murderers! Help! Help!"

With a sudden jerk he snapped the rope which bound him to the chair and staggered to his feet, making for the middle door. But Heath, hastily pushing Studley aside, leapt upon Danby and bore him to the ground. The slight lad had little chance against the superior weight and strength of his antagonist, but he knew he was fighting for his life, and clung so tenaciously to Heath's wrists, that it was, perhaps, a minute before the latter could free his right hand, to search for the dagger he carried in his left breast-pocket. Even when he had found it, the boy's activity was such that Heath could not make certain of his blow. He struck out, but Danby interposed his arm, against which the weapon glanced aside; the next instant the blade was buried in the boy's heart.

At that moment there was upon the air a shriek of horror, loud and piercing, subsiding gradually into a long, low wail. Heath, who had risen to his knee, remained transfixed, his mouth rigid, his eyes starting from his head; but Studley, who at the instant the blow was struck, had flung himself upon the table, burying his hands between his arms, now raised himself slowly and listened. It was from the window behind him that the sound had come, the closed window looking on to the garden. Walking as a man in a dream, Studley moved toward the window, threw up the sash, and looked out. There was something on the ground below, a dark mass—the body of a woman—of Anne—prostrate, senseless.

TO BE CONTINUED.

ABOVE all things, learn your child to be honest and industrious; if these two things don't enable him to make a figure in this world, he is only a cipher, and never was intended for a figure.—*Josh Billings*

A rustic youngster, being asked out to take tea with a friend, was admonished to praise the eatables. Presently the butter was passed to him, when he remarked, "very nice butter—what there is of it," and observing a smile, he added, "and plenty of it—such as it is."

Two colored men took refuge under a tree in a violent thunder storm. "Julius, can you pray?" said one. "No, Sam," was the reply; "nebber prayed in my life." "Well, can't you sing a hymn?" Just then the lightning struck a tree near by, shivering it, when the first speaker exclaimed: "See heah, honey, sumffin' 'ligious has got to be done, an' dat mighty suddin, too, s'pose you pass around de hat!"

A compositor on a New York daily in setting up a French word inserted a *w*. When the proof-reader sent out his proof the compositor remonstrated, saying he followed copy. The proof-reader informed the gentleman that *w* was not used in the French language, whereupon the compositor inquired of the learned artist "how he would spell *wheelbarrow* without a *w*." The roar of laughter from his fellow compositors can be imagined.

An amusing story is told of Geo. Childs, of Philadelphia, who takes great pride in showing his establishment to visitors. He had passed through several of the departments, and as he approached the stereotype rooms, remarked that *this* room was always kept in perfect order, when, on opening the door, there lay a drunken compositor fast asleep on one of the imposing stones, who did not appear in perfect order. The disgust of Mr. Childs can be better imagined than described.

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THE TEACHER'S PUBLISHING COMPANY has been formed to foster an interest in educational journalism. There is no more powerful means of arousing public attention to the transcendent importance of educating the entire people, than is found in the press. And the teachers should be the first to recognize and employ this potent agency. The more there is said about the operations of educational institutions, schools, colleges and boards of trustees, the more the subject will be lighted up, and the more ready will be the acquiescence in the measures adopted. Instead of standing as so many of the teachers do, timid, afraid of their own shadows, following the grand movements of the age, they should be leaders, and be found in the front ranks. Here is an opportunity for them to unite in a work that is indispensable, and one that confers the highest advantages on the profession. There should be one thousand men and women identified with this Company. There are many who are hundreds of miles from us, who offer their help; the work is well begun. Write to us and tell us what you will do.

A small amount of stock is now offered for sale to raise funds to purchase materials so that the Company can do its own printing, as well as the work that teachers send us. All who want cards, circulars, and programmes printed should send to us; we shall do it handsomely and cheaply. Let every teacher send his work to the TEACHERS' PUBLISHING COMPANY.

IN last weeks JOURNAL it was announced that Mr. P. G. Duffy, Principal of Grammar School No. 29 had been chosen by the Board of Aldermen as Police Justice. His salary is to be \$8000. The whole body of teachers, male and female, will heartily rejoice in this promotion of their fellow laborer. He is a man of even, well balanced mind, just and kind in his thoughts of others and thus deservedly popular. His knowledge of the law will be of good service to him in his new post. He carries with him the confidence of the Board of Education, the best wishes of the teachers and the affections of his pupils.

The minerals collected by the late Dr. Chilton are now on exhibition at Tiffany's. Among this remarkable collection, is a specimen of Iceland spar, ten inches long, containing a quantity of water. It is to be hoped that some one will purchase and present this to some college or school, as it is an unique collection. Our teachers should see it.

THE Commencement Exercises of the University of New York took place on Thursday at 10:30 o'clock. We are indebted to one of the best of the class for a cordial invitation to witness this august occasion.

This is the day of Commencements, Exhibitions and Closing exercises. The graduate abounds. The examination, the promotion, the relief. It is a question what to call the attention of the reader to in this bazaar of interesting themes, compositions, songs and addresses. In one there are the girls in their pretty white dresses; in another, the boys in all kinds of colors. At every one there has been painful effort; to fix facts in heads that seem to forget them all too soon. What happy days when all is over. The student will lay aside his books, his diploma, and his case for the morrow; the teacher will dream no more exacting superintendents and daily averages.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL 31.

THE distribution of premiums to the Primary pupils takes place Friday, June 18, at half past three. Miss Dennehy is Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 14.

Miss Whiting has been a faithful teacher here for forty years, and her pupils desire to celebrate in a suitable manner that unusual event. Her graduates and pupils will come from all directions to see her again. The Board of Education kindly permits all teachers who have been her pupils to leave their schools on that day—Friday, June 18th, at 2 o'clock, in order to testify their love to this estimable lady.

PRIMARY SCHOOL 28.

THE Annual Reception takes place on Friday June 18, at 2 o'clock. Miss Wilkinson is Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 47.

The commencement of this school, Miss Woodward, Principal, takes place on Friday, June 18th, at 10 o'clock. There are 55 graduates.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 18.

This school, W. V. Hudson Principal, gives a reception at Terrace Garden, 58th street and 3rd Ave, on Friday, June 18th at 2 o'clock.

A large number of the lady teachers of this city had a pleasant excursion last Saturday up the river.

The closing exercises of Charlier Institute take place on Friday evening, June 18.

Mount Washington Institute. The thirty-second anniversary exercises were held June 10, at Association Hall. President Barnard, Chancellor Crosby, Judge Larremore, and other distinguished gentlemen were on the stage. There were 13 graduates. The exercises were very interesting.

THE drawings exhibited by the boys of G. S. 35, reflect much credit on their drawing, teacher Mr. Miller, as well as on themselves. There was work from the lowest to the highest class, from a few straight lines, to the largest size crayon drawing. Drawings from the Cast, from Copy, Perspective drawing, Heads, Ornaments, etc., in great variety, and arranged with a great deal of taste. Among the boys prominent for design, finish and size of their pictures, may be mentioned, Pratt, Noble, Jarvis, Tamlyn, Hutchinson, Levy, Griffin, Ferrer, Wetmore, Schmidt, Kennedy and Faulkner.

THE Gospel Singer, by Philip Phillips—the national exponent of Sabbath School Music—is eminently the best work for the purpose; thousands of Sunday Schools have already adopted the little work. Sample copy by mail, 35 cents. Lee & Walker, publishers, Philadelphia.

THE CHILDREN OF THE COLLEGE PLACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 204 Bleecker Street, held their spring festival last week. The room was decorated with flowers. Flowers were on the desks, in the windows, and on the piano. The room was filled with their perfume. The children wore their brightest faces and cleanest dresses. Only a few could not muster a whole or a clean dress for the occasion. Songs, dialogues, and addresses occupied the time. The opening address, delivered by one of the scholars, we give in full. Talks were made by the Rev. M. Seaver, and by Rev. C. S. Braces. The former proved to the children that men, rich (in blessings), the latter told them of the blessing in store in the "Summer Home," at Bath, at Long Island.

Then all were treated to ice cream and departed happy.

OPENING ADDRESS.

About a year ago we met in this school to hold our annual summer festival, and now, as we meet again, this lovely summer day, it seems appropriate that we should review the doings of the past year.

We first give you all a welcome greeting. Children, do you all join with me in saying happy greeting to all? (Ch. "We do.")

Shortly after our festival last year, we were made very happy by a trip to Staten Island; we shall never forget the good times we had, playing games, running up and down the hills, eating fruits, vegetables, and all the other good things of the season. But Mr. Bruce was not satisfied with giving us one such treat, but three times we were taken to that summer retreat.

How our hearts warmed with gratitude to kind Miss Wolfe, who so liberally provided for such a treat. Then in the fall, our mercies came with each day; we learned with sadness that Miss Bruce had gone abroad for the winter and the cold days would not be made shorter by her presence.

But though so far away, she did not forget us; for very soon the warm-dinners of fish, meat and potatoes came every day; we heard that Miss Bruce though so far away, was feeding the hungry and clothing the naked. We have had warm clothing, besides shoes and all we needed, through

the kindness of Mrs. White, Miss Wolfe, Mrs. Brown, Misses Bruce, Rhinelander, Ogden, Post, Stone, De Forest and Mrs. Stimson.

Our Christmas festival was one of the green spots in our lives during the past year.

How our tree was loaded with good things, sent to us by the generous ladies already mentioned in my address. We have not spent all our time though in play; our mornings have been devoted to hard study, in which time great improvement has been made in reading, writing, arithmetic and the different branches taught in our school. Three afternoons of each week, the ladies interested in our school kindly leave their homes and come here to teach us to make our dresses and under clothing, that we may grow up to be useful. I will now take my seat, hoping you will all enjoy our festival, and whenever you can make it convenient, come and visit our school.

NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board met June 16th. Present—Commissioners Neilson, Baker, Beardslee, Farr, Fuller, Halsted, Herring, Jenkins, Klamroth, Lewis, Man, Mathewson, Seligman, Townsend, Traud, Vermilye, West, Wetmore, Kelly and Patterson. Absent Dowd.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Communication from the Trustees of the 10th Ward, for an appropriation to alter class room in G. S. 42.

From the 11th Ward, to hire premises on Ave. D and 10th st., for G. S. 36.

From Trustees of the 21st, for \$300 to alter G. S. 49.

Also from 23d Ward, to rehire building for P. D. G. S. 62.

Also from 19th Ward, relative to repairs. All to Buildings.

From the 12th, 14th, 16th, 20th Wards, to excuse teachers. To Teachers.

From 19th Ward, for \$250, to pay for repairs from damages done by fire. Finance.

From the Trustees of 6th Ward, nominating as teachers in evening schools:

Esther Phillips, principal, Elizabeth Doyle, Ellen Baurens, Kate F. Farrell, Mary Andrew, Alice Fierty, Mary McClosky, E. Rohrschneider, Mary O'Brien, and Kate A. Walsh, as assistants. To Evening Schools.

An invitation was received attend the reception of a Female Grammar School, on the 29th inst., at the Normal College. Accepted.

A communication was received to from the Board of Aldermen, asking that the children of the Primary Schools be dismissed at noon from June 1st to the summer vacation. To Course of Study, &c.

The Supt. of Truancy reported that from June 2d to 15th inclusive, 678 cases had been investigated.

275 Kept away from school from various causes.

173 Residences could not be found.

235 Returned to school.

10 Committed by Police Justices.

45 Withdrawn from school.

The City Superintendent sent in his report which showed the aggregate number of pupils to be 110,196—the average attendance 99,873.

368 classes have been examined. In 198 the instruction is excellent. In 175 the instruction is good. In 16 the instruction is fair. In 2 the instruction is indifferent. In 260 the order is excellent. In 88 the order is good. In 19 the order is fair. In 1 the order is indifferent.

REPORTS.

The Committee on nominations reported the name of Eugene H. Pomeroy as Trustee for 19th Ward.—Adopted.

The Committee on Teachers recommended that the request of the Trustees of 6th Ward to transfer Miss O'Neil from P. D. 23 to P. S. 2, be denied.

Commissioner Wood said that he regretted anything having been said reflecting on Miss O'Neil. The cause of the difference was that the Trustees wished the V. P. should be in charge of the lowest class, while Miss O'Neil thought a better one could be found. That he had visited the school and believed her choice to be correct. She had been threatened if she did not obey the Trustees she should be transferred to a small one-horse school. She had been oppressed. If oppression makes a wise man mad, it makes a wise woman still madder. He moved it be recommitted and all censure of Miss O'Neil stricken out.

Commissioner Halsey and Patterson thought it would hardly do to do this; it would censure the Trustees. Report adopted.

The Committee on Teachers recommended that the Trustees of the 12th Ward be authorized to transfer E. A. Howland from G. S. 43 to new school in 128th street, and Miss Susan S. Edney from P. S. 30 to P. D. of the same.

Commissioner Mathewson asked if other names had been nominated.

Commissioner Halsted replied that several names had been suggested, but laid over.

Commissioner Herring said that if those names were laid over, it was apparent that the Trustees would lose the power of appointment.

Commissioner Jenkins said this Board had the power to appoint the principals and the vice-principals.

Commissioner Mathewson said that he had a communication from a gentleman, who objected to the omission of the name of the female teacher who had been nominated by the Trustees. It would reflect on her ability, &c.

Commissioner Halsted said it had been laid over for want of time, and no reflection on anybody.

Commissioner Townsend said that Trustees have rights also in this matter.

The Chairman stated that there was no nomination proposed. It was a case of transfer.

Commissioner Seligman said that he was in favor of leaving the Committee on Teachers without compulsion or censure. It had his entire confidence.

Com. Jenkins said that he felt that we ought to treat our Committee on Teachers with courtesy. He felt that that Com. undoubtedly had as much the interests of education at heart as the Trustees.

The Chairman called Com. Beardslee to the chair, and said that his remarks made at the beginning of the year, may have caused some misapprehension. He felt that the action of this Board in the appointment of Principals and Vice-Principals, was of the highest importance. It never interfered with the appointment of the sub-teachers. As to Principals and Vice-Principals, the Trustees have only the power to suggest names for 30 days, and this Board will consider these names, and appoint or reject. This is the only way to unify the system. There is one system, not 24 systems. He had given his opinion at the meeting of the Committee. There is no action needed until September. It would be most discourteous to take this matter from the Committee. Besides it is the duty of the Board to select the best teachers, without reference to ward-lines.

Mr. Herring said the Legislature had charged certain duties upon the Trustees. And if they have legally performed these, and no moral defect or public reasons, then the nomination of the Trustees should be agreed to.

Com. Jenkins rose to a point of order—that the President being absent, any remarks reflecting on him should not be indulged in.

The Chairman decided the point not well taken.

Commissioner Herring moved that the report be amended by striking out the name of *Edney* and inserting that of *Thompson*.

Commissioner Townsend seconded it and said that the statute evidently intends the Trustees shall participate in the appointment of the teachers. Let the Trustees appoint and take the responsibility. Those of the 12th Ward are able men, and have undoubtedly done the best.

Com. Wood moved that the report be recommitted and a new report be made this evening.

Commissioner Halsted said this would be impossible.

Commissioner Fuller said the rights of all the applicants will be safe in the hands of the Committee.

It was finally recommitted.

The Committee on Sites recommended that the lots on Lexington Ave., east side, from 67th to 68th streets, be obtained for a Grammar School. Adopted.

The Committee on Colored Schools recommended to pay the teachers of Col. S. for July and August. Adopted.

The Committee on Supplies recommended to readvertise for coal for Public Schools. Adopted.

The Committee on Evening Schools recommended to authorize Trustees of 11th Ward, to occupy G. S. 22, for Male Evening School. Adopted.

Also to establish one in G. S. 4, in 13th Ward. Adopted.

Also naming the faculty of the Evening High Schools. Adopted.

The Committee on Buildings reported what repairs were needed during vacation. Adopted.

The Committee on Normal School asked for an appropriation of \$500 for storm-doors. To Finance.

Same Committee recommended the payment of bills. Adopted.

The Committee on Buildings reported adverse to leasing premises 220 E. 75th street. Adopted.

Same Committee recommended erecting stairways in P. S. 2. Adopted.

Same Committee reported adverse to altering G. S. No. 16. Adopted.

Same Committee reported in favor of rebuilding G. S. 36. Adopted.

Same Committee reported in favor of hiring premises 214 E. 42d street for four years. Adopted.

The Committee on By Laws recommended that proceedings by mandamus be instituted to compel the Comptroller to place the educational funds of the City under the control of the Board, and to employ counsel to take proceedings necessary to effect this object. But in the first place the President is to attempt an amicable adjustment of the question. Adopted.

The Committee on Course of Study recommended the appointment of a superintendent of music at a salary of \$4,000; eight assistants at a salary of \$2,000, and that every teacher shall give 12 minutes instruction in music each day, and that all teachers under the grade of principal shall receive instruction in music for one hour each week. Tabled.

The Committee on Finance appropriated \$21,500 for repairs. Adopted.

Also \$2,370 for fitting up 95 Attorney Street. Adopted.

The same Committee recommended the payment of \$320 to janitor of G. S. 22 for extra services. Adopted.

The same Committee recommended the appropriation of \$941 to Childs' Hospital. Adopted.

The same Committee recommended the appropriation of \$375 for piano for P. S. 44 in 23d Ward.

RESOLUTIONS.

Commissioner Baker offered a resolution that the Declaration of Independence and Washington's Farewell Address be read by the principals of the schools to the pupils on the day before the Fourth of July, and the 22d of February, respectively. Adopted.

Commissioner Wood offered a resolution that the Supt. of Truancy be requested to report to the Board the occasion of the difference between the Police returns and returns of the City Superintendent.

Mr. Herring said that some power should be given to the Superintendent—he may need a force of clerks. He suggested that the Superintendent of Truancy reports the number of pupils from 8 to 14, while the Superintendent of Schools reports the attendance of pupils from 4 to 21. Adopted.

Commissioner West offered a resolution to pay W. B. Clarke during the vacation. To Finance.

Commissioner Man offered a resolution empowering the Superintendent of Truancy, in conjunction with the President of the Board to procure the release of any children who may have been committed under the Compulsory Law. Adopted. Adjourned.

OBJECTS, METHODS AND WORK OF EDUCATION.

By S. S. RANDALL L.L. D. LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

No. VII.

In the prosecution of the various studies of the higher departments of instruction, the students will necessarily be thrown to a great extent upon their own resources: and it is well that it should be so. Only in the hearing of the recitations, the teacher's searching questions, suggestions, and explanations, are afforded a proper opportunity for interposition. So far as may be possible, the mastery of the lessons should be the unaided work of the pupil; subject at the appropriate time to the discussion and criticism of the teacher. A familiar acquaintance with the principles, rules, definitions, illustrations and formulas of the mathematical problems, the text book of natural history and philosophy, chemistry, and astronomy, will render the prosecution of these branches not only easy but attractive; while in the still higher walks of intellectual and moral philosophy, history, political economy, the principles of government, ethics and esthetics, logic and metaphysical lore, much care will be needed to shut out the pre-conceived theories and opinions, hasty generalizations and unwarranted conclusions from imperfectly conceived or wholly perverted facts. No fundamental principle enunciated by the author let his standing be what it may, should be admitted, until it has been fairly subjected to the test of perspicuous proof subsequently supplied by himself, or by the observation, experience, or reason of the student or other independent testimony; no inferences, inductions, or conclusions, tolerated other than such as logically and legitimately follow from the premises; no *ex cathedra* authority permitted to intrude into the sanctuary of truth tested by its own transparent light.

This process of *self-culture* should pervade the entire course; subject only to such extrinsic aids as may be required after thorough persevering and ineffectual efforts to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the principle or problem under consideration. Above all, let the strictest integrity in the search for light, and its unconditional, unrestricted, unopposed admission, when found without mental reservation, evasion, doubt or quibbling. If errors have been, or may, at any future period be detected, in whatever demonstration, solution, reasoning or inference—thereby vibrating

the conclusion, let them be promptly discarded or corrected, and let the mind be kept at all times free to the admission of new truths, bringing their own credentials with them, however they may conflict with preconceived or pre-established theories or principles. Only so can the mind retain its integrity, purity, and conscientiousness; only so can its real advancement in knowledge and wisdom be assured; and only so can it be prepared with an impenetrable armor of proof for the conflict with gigantic and prevailing error. In all discussions, reasonings and arguments with others, entertaining with equal honesty and earnestness, different or irreconcilable views, let it never be forgotten that *their* views, and not *your* own, may be true: that mental or moral infallibility appertains to none, and that they with more favorable or extensive facilities and opportunities for observation or experiment, may have been enabled to discover principles or facts, or legitimately to deduce conclusions which had escaped your investigation, however thoroughly and honestly conducted. Throughout all the departments of science, history, philosophy, metaphysics or theology, permanent truth and substantial advancement in knowledge, can only be effectually attained and secured by free, full, fair and unrestricted discussions, unmingled with prejudice, passion, assumption or sophistry, and this spirit of docility, candor, openness to conviction, supreme loyalty to truth, and independent investigation should pervade the entire course of higher instruction, however extended.

In the present advanced stage of modern civilization the discipline and thorough culture of the intellectual powers and faculties are of little less vital importance than those of the moral, social and religious. We live in an age and at a period of vast and comprehensive scientific discovery and research—of deep and profound metaphysical disquisition—of masterly speculation on the first principles of human nature. The composition and mode of action of its elements, and the extent and limitation of its powers. Theories of political and social economy are launched upon us at every turn: theories of government; theories of religion; theories of philosophy, and theories of the constitution of the universe. The solemn mysteries of life, death, and immortality are sounded—the complicated problem of existence solved. The most startling conclusions are scientifically evolved by the ablest intellects of the age from the simplest and most elementary principles. To an infinitesimal atom of insensate lifeless matter a "potency" has been ascribed adequate to the creation, preservation and government of worlds and systems of worlds, with all their countless inhabitants; and to a "protoplasmic germ" has been traced the origin of our common humanity, through its upward ascent during cycles of ages from zoophytes, fishes, monkeys and baboons to the Platos, Bacons, Shakespeares, Miltons, Washingtons Napoleons, and Websters of the race. The gigantic intellect and all-embracing science of the only man in either hemisphere who was apparently adequate to the task of confuting these astounding systems of modern materialism, was prematurely quenched in the darkness of the grave. Were it not well for us, then—well for our contemporaries,—well for those who are to succeed us in life's busy age, that the intellectual reasoning, reflective, discriminating faculties and powers of the rising generation should be educated to the "top of their bent"—thoroughly furnished, judiciously and exhaustively disciplined, and wisely directed, that they may be able like the Red-Cross Knights of Spenser to discomfit, strangle and annihilate these hideous dragons, "hydras and chimeras drear" of our modern enchanter.

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IN MEMORIAM.

(In the last Journal we made brief mention of the death of William R. Creery, late editor of the of the *Maryland J. of Ed.* we add a fuller account to day.)

Mr. Creery was born in Baltimore on the 9th of May, 1824. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., when but eighteen years of age, and shortly afterwards was appointed assistant in Grammar School No. 6, and a few years later became principal of the same school. In 1854 he was elected Professor of English Literature in the Central High School, and in 1859 he was chosen President of the Luther-ville Female Seminary; but returned to Baltimore in 1862, and became Principal of Grammar School No. 12, and while occupying that position he also conducted the Saturday Normal Class. In 1864 he was appointed for the second time, principal of Grammar School No. 6, and on the retirement of Dr. J. N. McJilton, in 1868, Mr. Creery was appointed Superintendent of the City Schools, which office he held to the time of his death.

In addition to his scholastic duties, Mr. Creery was a hard worker in other directions. He was the author of a Catechism of United States History, and a Primary Spelling Book; and (in connection with the writer) of the *Maryland Series of Readers*, and the *Grammar School Spelling Book*. He was also an active and honored member both of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Though his constitution was never robust, yet until the last three months he enjoyed a fair amount of health, and scarcely ever lost a day from sickness. Since February he had been complaining of neuralgic headaches, accompanied or perhaps caused by dyspepsia; and his nervous prostration was so evident that his friends urged him to take rest. The members of the Board of School Commissioners not only offered him the necessary time, but pressed him to take it; but, not appreciating his danger, and interested and earnest in his work, he was reluctant to resign it, and could not be induced, by either family or friends, to seriously contemplate doing so until the week preceding that of his death, when it was too late for human agency to save him.

As a teacher Mr. Creery was eminently successful. Though a strict disciplinarian, he secured and retained the affections of his pupils, many of whom afterwards became his most confidential friends. In his methods he inclined to conservatism, but never hesitated to adopt good plans merely because they were new. His maxim seemed to be:

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

His scholarship was varied and accurate. His habits of life aided him in keeping up the studies which he commenced in college, so that he was equally well versed in every department of the curriculum. His evenly balanced mind scarcely allowed him to make a specialty of any department of learning, but if he had a preference at all it was probably for English Literature.

As Superintendent he had a peculiarly hard work to do, and he did it well. He found the public schools of Baltimore, most of them at least, in good condition; but their excellence was largely due to accidental causes. It did not lie in the system, but existed in spite of the want of system. It was his aim to construct from these unorganized elements a systematic organization—a work which was rendered difficult even by the excellence of the materials with which he had to deal. This work he accomplished in part; and had he lived he would have completed it satisfactorily. Everything considered, it is wonderful that he was able to do so much. To keep in line more than six hundred teachers, nine-tenths of them ladies, would be a task for even a strong man armed with dictatorial authority. But the Superintendent had no authority, properly speaking. He could suggest, advise, report: but nothing more. He was merely the agent and executive officer of the School Board, a body whose membership changes every year. Of such a Board Mr. Creery was at once the servant and the confidential advisers for seven years. To say that he was able to retain his place at all is to say that he must have been a man of some reserve, of great prudence, of delicate perceptions, of correct judgment, of infinite patience, of untiring energy. That he accomplished as much as he did, under the circumstances, is owing to his possession of these qualities in connection with unstained purity of character and unquestioned goodness of heart. That he accomplished no more must be referred to the inherent difficulty of the work and the inadequacy of the means at his disposal.

As a man he was respected by all, admired by many, beloved by a few, and disliked by none. His natural reserve of manner, which was often mistaken for coldness, prevented him from becoming a universal favorite; but he never made an enemy and never lost a friend. Of late the genial

and kindly disposition which heretofore had been full appreciated only by his more intimate associates, began to shine through, and to show more plainly to all the world the warm and honest heart that glowed beneath the calm exterior. Had his life been spared, it is not doubtful that his third term of service would not only have shown the great educational results for which he had been so long preparing would have added very largely to his personal popularity.—*Md. J. of Ed.*

DUTIES OF A COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

- I. To execute the plans of the State Superintendent.
- II. To inspect expenditures.
- III. To secure and report statistics.
- IV. To improve the buildings and grounds.
- V. To direct the course of study.
- VI. To require good programmes.
- VII. To examine teachers.
- VIII. To procure practical teaching.

These duties were discussed in our last paper. The following were omitted:

IX. *Visiting Schools*.—A live County Superintendent is needed to visit the schools. This is his most important duty. Go and preach the gospel of education, is the Divine plan. Teachers need the aid of a master workman, and the people need to be aroused. How to make such visits count is a problem of infinite interest. A grandmother, with her knitting, would do about as much good as is accomplished by the visits of many of our superintendents. No wonder a practical people grumble. The change must be radical and complete. The County Superintendent must be competent and energetic, and in his visits he should thoroughly and fully observe the following directions:

1. Give the teacher and the school board timely notice of the intended visit. The Superintendent should see the school at its best, and the board should, if possible, be present.
2. Examine the programme. Is the school well graded and well classified? Is each moment spent to the best advantage? What changes ought to be made?
3. Have the teacher call each class and briefly explain the work done.
4. Critically examine two or three classes, and thus determine the character of the work done in the school.
5. Privately instruct the teacher. An hour spent in this way may be invaluable. The teacher, isolated and over-worked, needs instruction, advice and encouragement.
6. In the evening meet the parents, the teachers, and the larger pupils. He has visited the schools during the day, and can meet the people of both in the evening. He should talk to them about their highest interest, and be practical.
7. On Saturday, meet the teachers of the township and organize a township institute; give such directions as will enable the teachers to successfully conduct the institute at their monthly meetings.
8. On Saturday, at two o'clock, meet the several school boards of the township to examine their accounts, to suggest needed improvements, to settle difficulties, to consult about the interests of the schools.

Say that the week's work costs \$50, will any man with common sense object? I think not. It will pay.

Without a dollar's additional expense the efficiency of the schools will be doubled. This is no theory; it is intensely practical. Many County Superintendents in Pennsylvania, New York and other States are now doing substantially the work described. The results are marvelous.

10. *County Institutes*.—A working County Superintendent is needed to hold County Institutes. These are deemed essential to educational progress. A good Institute of five days, with all the teachers of the county present, and conducted by a competent instructor, is invaluable. We need the County Superintendent to work up and manage the Institute. He must secure an Instructor, capable of conducting well the Institute secure boarding places, and secure the attendance of the teachers. Without a County Superintendent the County Institute must prove a failure.

11. *Normal Institutes*.—We need a strong County Superintendent to manage Normal Institutes. He should hold annually, during July and August, a Normal Institute of from two to six weeks. Each teacher may thus have the advantages of normal instruction.

12. *Remove Unworthy Teachers*.—We need a fearless County Superintendent to remove unworthy teachers. The school-room is the real test. Success is to succeed. The teacher who hopelessly fails to govern his school, or to secure progress, should be promptly retired to private life. His license was a mistake, and should be unhesitatingly revoked. This duty should be imperative. Visit the schools of any State. You will find at least one-third of all the

schools in the hands of the utterly incompetent. 3,000,000 of our youth are being worse than murdered. The ax is a cruel remedy, but is there any other? The faithful discharge of this duty will alone repay the cost of the superintendency.

PROF. J. BALDWIN.

MRS. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL.

THE closing exercises of this excellent school took place on Monday evening last. There were ten graduates. Four well written compositions were read. "The Music of Nature," Miss Ada Clark; "Les Troubadours," Miss Annie Gregory; "A Child of Genius," Miss Mary D. Looney; "My Class" Miss Maggie J. Little.

The address by Chancellor Crosby was fitting to the charming, yet impressive occasion. The pupils will ever remember the deep interest he has taken in their progress and welfare. The diplomas were presented by Rev. Dr. Taylor in a felicitous manner, accompanied by well chosen words of parting advice and cheer.

The music by Messrs Szemelenyi, Brandt and Verner was of the most delightful, and reflects credit not only on the performers but on Mrs. Benedict who wisely attempts to reach the best in all things.

DEAR JOURNAL:—My mind has been occupied lately in trying to discover what modicum of praise children will best bear. And as the experience of one person will not do as a guide for forming any fixed rule, I now appeal to my "confreres" (I do not suppose that word has any gender) to assist me with their experience. It seems generally to be the rule, that when any child has done so well that I have felt constrained to applaud that well-doing, that the child's efforts were immediately relaxed, and if at the head of the class, would be found shortly after journeying towards the foot, being so occupied in contemplating its own superior merits as to fail in proper attention. In fact, many children impress one with the idea that, having been commended for doing well once or twice, their education is finished, and there is nothing further going on worthy of their attention.

Something tending toward enlightenment on this subject would greatly gratify

A. E. C.

The Genesee Wesleyan Seminary closed June 16th. It will be thoroughly repaired during the vacation.

The Agassiz fund is now \$7,192.

Rutgers College graduates had a reunion, June 9th, at Delmonico's.

There are 95 men to graduate from Yale College this year. Of these, 60 smoke, 32 never drink, 70 Republicans, 25 Democrats, 47 will go into law, 2 will go into the University.

GOLDEN THOUGHTS.

It is almost as difficult to make a man unlearn his errors, as his knowledge. Mal-information is more hopeless than non-information; for error is always more busy than ignorance.

Ignorance is a blank sheet on which we may write; but error is a scribbled one from which we must first erase.

Ignorance is contented to stand still with her back to the truth; but error is more presumptuous, and proceeds in the same direction. Ignorance has no light, but error follows a false one. The consequence is, that error when she retraces her footsteps has farther to go, before she can arrive at the truth than ignorance.

"LACON."

STRENGTH.

"Is it a strong congregation?" asked a man respecting a large body of worshippers. "Yes," was the reply. "How many members are there?" "Seventy-six." "Seventy-six? Are they so very wealthy?" "No, they are poor." "How then do you say it is a strong church?" "Because," said the gentleman, "they are earnest, devoted, at peace, loving each other, and striving together to do the Master's work. Such a congregation is strong, whether composed of a dozen or five hundred members!" And he spoke the truth. [This applies to Teacher's Association.—Ed.]

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PRESS NOTICES.

Home Journal, Dec. 23, 1874; N. Y. Observer, Dec. 24, 1874; Christian Intelligencer, Feb. 11, 1875; The Methodist, Feb. 30, 1875; Evening Mail, March 1, 1875; Mother's Magazine, March, 1875; The School Journal, March 13, 1875; The School Journal, Feb. 13, 1875; The Baptist Union, Feb. 3, 1875; The Church Journal, March 31, 1875; Moore's Rural New Yorker, April 3, 1875; Phenological Journal, March, 1875.

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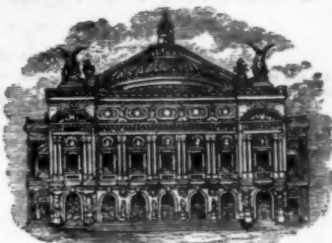
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